MEXICO.

A Change in Maximilian's Cabinet Effected.

The Decline of the Empire.

How the Mexicans Try to Escape the Imperial Draft.

Imperial Troops Going Over to the Republicans.

Almonte Suspected of Complicity with Santa Anna.

GREAT ALARM OF THE FRENCH RESIDENTS.

Sweeping Change in the Ministry.

The Emperor Throws Himself on the Monarchists.

Liberal Members of the Cabinet Dismissed in Disgrace.

Effects of the Reactionary Policy on the Native

HAVANA, Monday, Aug. 9, 1866. The English mail steamer Eider arrived here on Sunday with later Mexican dates.

The expected change in the Ministry was finally effected by the Emperor, on the 20th of July, by a letter to Lacunza and the issuance of three decrees. The letter

eays:

"My dear President Lacunza. At the moment when the Ministry over which you have so worthily presided becomes in part dissolved, we are pleased to give you a public testimopy of our profound gratitude for the eminent services you have rendered as. We hope that the nation will continue to profit by the counsels of your patriotic and illustrious intelligence. Receive the assurances of my regard.

"MAXIMILIAN"

The first decree appoints Gen. Osmont, Chief-of-Staff of

the Expeditionary Corps, Minister of War.

The second decree appoints Gen. Friant, the intendant eneral of the same corps, Minister of Finance. The third decree orders the Ministry of Protection to be

added provisionally to that of the Interior.

It is said that Haro, Tamares and Lares have been invited to form part of the new Cabinet. It is also said that

three new Under-Secretaries will be appointed.

The following explanation of the motives that determined such a notable political maneuver accompany the

decrees:

"In order to obtain, in the shortest time, the complete and lasting pateifeation of the country, the actual circumstances appear to claim that unity of action and of ideas, which in all crises recorded in history, has always been the most efficient remedy. Convicted that the guarantees necessary to frequent society to regain prosperity with peace, and to carry into effect important material improvements, exact this complete unity, the Emperor has conferred the Portfolio of War to the Chief Staff of the Expeditionary Corps and that of the Treasury to the Intendant Goneral of the sume Corps.

"These measures, which will be found in harmony with the mission of Her Majesty, the Empress, will demonstrate that the Government acts in accord with its glorious allies, and that it makes all the efforts the nation has the right to domand of it, to speedily obtain the pacification of the country.

"If all good havicans will re-unite under the peaceful banner raised by the Emperor, forgetting old and odious party dissensions, which have done so much damage, the nation will reach to the hight for prosperity destined for it by Providence and its geographical situation."

These respects of these harders have been late rediffical syrests at

to the hight for prosperity destined for it by providence and is geographical situation."

The report of there inving been late political arrests at the Capital of Mexico is denied by the Pajaro de Verde. The damage to the milroad from Vera Cruz, caused by the recent inundations, were repaired in three days.

The Minister of the luterior has authorized the organization, in troublous times, of fereigners into militia, to aid the police in defending their property, which is nothing more than permission to every foreigner to wear and use arms to defend himself and protect his property, when the police cannot do it.

sierra was again becoming much agitated. Strong ties of guerrillas overrun the country, invade the ras, and carry off the principal citizens, and exact

heavy ransoms for them.

Tianguistenge was invaded on the 19th inst., and eight of the principal inhabitants carried off.

Zacualtipan was suddenly entered by a large party of guerrillas, who charged through the town, killing several persons, and succeeding in getting out of reach of the garrison before those there had recovered from their sur-

From Our Special Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20, 1866. Great excitement had been occasioned in all the princi-pal cities by the order for a draft, to fill up the Imperialist army. The modes of raising troops under the Republic were voluntary enlistment or leve, which latter process, resembling the old English impressment for the naval service, was merely the sending out of an armed force and making a general, indiscriminate "gobble up" of every able-bodied male, to put him incontinently into the ranks -to run away, of course, on the first suitable occasion In lieu of this system, the Emperor decreed a draft or conscription, by lot, with the usual provisions for exemption, and also one for paying \$400 to the Government for a substitute for a drafted man. Neither fighting nor paying money being a favorite occupation with Mexican townspeople, a stampede from the towns to the mountains or other hiding-places had begun. A journal of Queretaro states that it was so general in that city, among all classes, that on the day appointed for the draft probably none but the exempts would be left. A like exedus had commenced in Mexico and Puebla, as the loth of July had been announced as the day on which the lettery for the honor of bearing arms was to come off. Before that day arrived it was postponed, and, finally, the official Partie of the 19th declared that the entire draft had been indefinitely postponed as "unnecessary." The sanouncement contains many pretty reflections on the glory of defending one's country, and the equity and advantages of a draft; but says that inasumeh as the authorities in the Provinces had represented to the Emperer that the rural guards, already disciplined, sufficed for the desired increase of the army, the draft would only give them raw troops in greater numbers than the service required. money being a favorite occupation with Mexican towns-

the draft would only give them raw troops in greater numbers than the service required.

The Estafette gave publicity to some strange rumors in reference to Gen. Almonte, formerly the chief of the monarchical party in Mexico, and head of the Regency prior to Maximilian's arrival in the country. These rumors were that the General, on his way last Winter to France, as Mexican Embassador to that country, called on Santa Anna at St. Thomas, and had a protracted interview with the exiled chieftain, the result of which was a secret union of those two former bitter enemies, with a view to dethroning Maximilian. The official Diario of July 17 noticed in a few lines these rumors, and queerly adds: "I'We can affirm that we know of no foundation for any such reports." One of its cotemporaries calls attention to the algular wording of this denial, and adds: "Until the Diarie shall have said there is no foundation for the reports, we incline to believe them."

It has long been known to those acquainted with Mexican affairs that Almonte was very dissatisfied. He had received from the Emperor Maximilian high court positions, but seemed to be excluded from employments of real power and influence, until his recent appointment as Embassador to Louis Napoleon. There is, also, we believe, no doubt that on his way to Paris he and Gien. Brincourt of the

time draft would only give them raw troops in greater numbers than the service required.

The service required the service required to the control of the monarchical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party in Mario, and head of the Regardy protein the Common archical party of the Common archical party of the Common archical party and a common archivated in a few lines these rumors, and queetly oblight unto of those two former bitter enemies, with a view to destroning Martinilla. The Common archivated in a few lines these rumors, and queetly oblight the Common archivated in a few lines these rumors, and queetly oblight the Common archivated in the

retary of State under Santa Anna's last Dictatorship, and the Padre Arroyo is one of his most devoted partisans. All the prisoners, except the Padre, whose tiliness pre-cluded his removal, were sent off on July 17 to Yucatan.

"Take much care of yourself, for I am greatly interested in your health, and count on the esteem of your most affectionate friend.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA."

The military news is comparatively unimportant.

The Emperor celebrated his birthday, July 6, by pardoning many persons convicted of divers offenses. To correct abuses in the pawnbrokers' shops in his capital he had ordered the Monte de Piedad (or Government pawn office) to establish branches in various parts of the city. The works for the dminage of the lakes in the valley of Mexico, so as to prevent future inundations of the capital, were in rapid progress. The persons accused of having conspired last Winter to assussinate Gen. Peza, Minister of War, have been acquitted, and the witnesses against them committed for perjury. The Emperor has founded and endowed a hospital for the blind in the capital.

against them committed for perjury. The Emperor has founded and endowed a hospital for the blind in the capital.

The Diario of July 12 contains a decree sequestrating the property of Gen. Santa Anna, and placing it in the hands of a Receiver, who is to allow to the General's family in Mexico such sums as the Government may approve for their support; no contract in regard to his property is to be carried into effect without the previous approval in writing of the Receiver.

The newspapers of the city of Mexico, of July 16, relate an incident of evil augury for the Empire. A body of Mexicans of the Imperial Army, between 30 and 60 in number, belonging to the Teppii cavalry, were ordered from Toluc (capital of the department immediately west of the Valley of Mexico, on some business connected with their service. On their way they pronounced against the Empire, were joined by some of the country people, and the whole body, placing at its head a pardoned quertilla named Abraham Plata, at once set to plundering and ransoming in the most approved style, taking the direction of the sugar-growing section sround Cuernavaca. On the intelligence of that desertion, the rest of the squadron to which they belonged, about 80 in number, were surrounded in their quarters with their officers, by a detachment of French-Algerine troops, and disarmed and placed in confinement. The newspapers do not state anything further of the affair, or whether the deserters had been punished.

According to the Estafette, the boldness of the guerril-

further of the affair, or whether the deserters had been punished.

According to the Estafette, the boldness of the guerrillas around Vera Cruz is amazing. One band had captured near the city eighty mules belonging to a carrier, and five English workmen on the railroad had been bagged and carried off to the mountains. The authorities of the city had received anonymous letters threatening them with the same fate if they persisted in their attempts to put down the depredations. The guards at the city gates had been reenforced, and a detachment of fifty men, with two rifled cannon, had been landed from the fortress of San Juan de Uiloa to increase the security of the city, and detachments of troops had been sent out to guard the road to Jalapa. An attack was made on a convoy of specie on the road to Vera Cruz, but was repulsed by the Egyptian troops guarding it.

road to Vera Cruz, but was repulsed by the Egyptian troops guarding it.

The Imperial Government seems to be coming down with a heavy hand on the press. The Liberal journals have, with scarcely an exception, entirely disappeared. The Ere Nowelle, and the Sociedad (the leading journal of Mexico in the Spanish language), received each a "first warning" for publishing some trivial matter about the murder of a youth named Montenegro, of a prominent Liberal family, by a police officer, and a "second warning" for copying from some foreign journal a report that Maximilian had threatened to abdicate, and that Napoleon had ordered Bazaine to hold, in that event, a popular election in Mexico to decide on the form of government. This "second warning" effects the suspension of a journal for one month. The Ere Nowvelle, availing itself of a technical error in the warnings, was permitted to resume; but the Sociedad remained suspended. It attempted to supply its subscribers with news by publishing a new journal under the title of Boletin de Noteinas; but, after two numbers had appeared, the Government forbid the further issue of it.

From the comments of the newspapers it would seem that the French residents of Mexico have been considerable exercised.

the direction of the similarly of mance.

Is also retired, and General Osmont, Chief of Staff of the French Army in Mexico, is "charged with the direction of the Ministry of War." The Minister of Internal Improvements (fomento), Somera, is retired, and that department temporarily annexed to that of the Interior. Escudero, Minister of Justice, Education, and Worship, is retired, though his successor is not named; the Presidency of the Council of Ministers is also left vacant.

Don Teodosic Lares, now Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, is named as likely to occupy the vacant Ministry of Justice, with Tayera as sub-Secretary. Capt. Blanchot of the French army is to be sub-Secretary of War, and Gutierrez sub-Secretary of the Interior. Tayera and Gutierrez belong to the Conservatives, and Lares, a lawyer and magistrate of high standing, is of the same party.

Swords in Spanish cards, and pikes in French, correspond to spades in ours. Using the figure of the French journal we should say, clubs; in plain English, club-law is threatened.

even deliberate treachery of Liberats whom the Emperor had taken into his confidence and placed in power, in the hone of thereby conciliating his opponents into support of his throne as a national and not a pary institution.

The letters of Maximilian dismissing his late ministers,

of his throne as a national and not a priv institution.

The letters of Maximilian dismissing his late ministers, if courteous in form, are ungracious in substance. The Drarie of July 26, publishes that to Lucunza, complimentary to him personally, but lumping together in a curt line. Somera and Escudero, who do mot appear, at least from the publications, to have received separate letters of dismissal. The Drarie of the following day published a letter of similar compliment from the Emperor to Gen. Garcia, dated on the 26th, dismissing him from the Ministry of War. Both letters contain vague ailusions to the services the rejected counselors may yet render the country, but the smell of any present official leaves and fishes for them is of the very faintest. Such allusions are stereotype in royal or imperial letters; but in his previous changes of ministers, Maximilian's habit has been to provide them with some good fat offices in the departments. In short, the Liberal members of his Cabinet appear to have been dismissed "in disgrace."

Señor Prieto was Minister of Finance to Juarez, but would seem to have become his bitter enemy from the following letter, which appears in the Diarie of July 28. The San Antonio Bejar at which he dates his letters is San Antonio discrete with you and your friends is producing grave evils, among others, that of preparing in the development of events difficulties which ought not to exist, since to remove them, you and they have only to will it.

"The want of concert with you and your friends is producing grave evils, among others, that of preparing in the development of events difficulties which ought not to exist, since to remove them, you and they have only to will it.

"The want of concert from the very feeble echoes which reach here, you and your friends have not only justified the coup detail of Juarez, but represent it as a berole act, as a sacrifice of popularity, and imperiing of honor itself, to save his country. He is a Quintos Curtins leaping into the abyas to save Kiem. Y

right and usurpation.

"As soon as Juarez leaves the path of the law, he is looking to the interest of his accomplices, not that of the nation, he has to flatter." rather than think of our people. The "As soon as Juarez leaves the path of the law, he is looking to the interest of his accomplices, not that of the nation, he hast of fister " "rather than think of our people. The appearance of Santa Anna on the scene, as the ally of Juarez should be very significant to you. Santa Anna desired the empire, and declared himself for it, competed with " in ungestimantly conduct and treason; and Saligny and the empire only considered him fifthy. That venal conscience, that remnant of drunkenness, that tries to sell itself in the diplomatic market—do you know how it stands? " perhaps deceived, has served however as a bond of union, and Santa Anna will be the Juarist instrument to content the French and the traitors.

Alma whi is the traitors.

"We had suspected some such rascality; the return of the Government to Chihushua disclosed ft. Those who had but lately been Imperialists, gave banquets to Juarez; and the only ones estrauged, or who were placed in false positions, were we who accompanied him from the border, faithful to our

"The submission to the coup d'etat of Juarcz, the vile concurrence in the dark and perfictious policy of Lerdo, and the
distribes and sinders against Gonzales Oriega-that is to
say, against the law and the clear opinion of our party—will
bring on us misfortune after misfortune. It is francy, in all
its terrible truitfainess of fature misfortune.

"Had you and your friends railied to Oriega; if he should
find support among those who, as we, have taken as our
motic, 'Progress in the days of trial,' the situation would be
entirely commanded by the friends of reform, whose most
faithful servant I have been.

"At New-York, the office-holders alone represent the country, according to the despicable ideas of Romero. The battle
is in the field, and for the moment discussion is properly abandoned. But, between us, public opinion should be worked
upon; along with the mean for reinstatement, material should
be prepared for a future which will secure, with the triumph
of the eternal principles of social progress, the felicity of our
country.

upon; along with the means for reinstatement, anderda anothe perpensed for a future which will secure, with the triumph of the eternal principles of social progress, the felicity of our country.

"I trust you will assemble your friends, write to those at a distance, and answer me. Your most devoted,
"Guillemo Paurio.

"Write to me in any name you choose, only put at one end of the letter this: 'B. 167."

The communicative historiographer of the Diario omits the address of this affectionate missive, and the blanks are quite inexplicable. Meanwhile it is understood that the "referred to in Santa Anna's letter to the Fadre Dominguez, is no less a personage than the Archbishop Primate of Mexico, a prelate who, in addition to a high character for virtue and learning, has the reputation of being entirely too shrewd to fall into any such trap as that the General so amiably advised the Padre to set for him. One of the city papers reported on July 25, the arrests of Don Benito Zenes, Don José Garnica, Don Augustin Meneses, Señor Partearroyo, Señor Palacios, and Señor Gamboa; but the report proved unfounded, except as to Gamboa, Many arrests had been made in Pueble. Among those imprisoned were Messrs, Ramos, Ignacio Cuellar, Antonio Marin, Quiñones and Miguel Rodriguez. The Coronista (of the City of Mexico) on July 23, mentioned the discovery of a conspiracy and hadden arms, but the papers make no further mention of it. The Evening Neucelle calls attention to the fact that the persons first arrested were not joint conspirators, but were of various shades of opposite political opinions among the opponents of the Empire. On July 21, with the exceptions named, they were embarked from Vera Cruz for Yucatan. The Emperor, but without success, the discharge of some of them. Noither the name of the ministers nor that of any one for whom he interceded, is mentioned.

Gen. Santa Anna, it seems, had sond to private parties his hacienda of Paso de Varas (on the road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa, and his agent proceeded to give them poss

the further issue of it.

From the comments of the newspapers it would seem that the French residents of Mexico have been considerably exercised by two pieces of intelligence recently received by them. The one is of the conclusion of a convention between France and the Emperor Maximilian, by which \$2500,000 in bonds of the Mexican Hardward of the Convention between France and the Emperor Maximilian, and said that they will not have to take their pay in the Mexican bonds at par.

The other subject of disgust, and indeed of well founded alarm to all the French residents, arises from the remarks of Baron David in the French Chamber of Deputies. He is reported as saying that during the 18 months delay of the exacutation, the French residents, will have ample time to set the up their affairs and get out of barm's way. On this rather inglorious finale of Napoleon's plan to infuse fresh blood into the body politic of his Latin cossin of seven-eighths Indian blood, the Exterior plantace and marked by Liberal guerrillas.

The official Diario of the 26th announced a change of Minister, which is considered by the newspapers as indicated the proposed of the Ministry. The Navy Departiment of the Council and Minister of the Interior (gobernacies); the official Diario of the Ministry. The Navy Departiment of the Council and Minister of the Enterior (gobernacies); the process that I non Juan N. de Perce, one of the Enterior of the Council and Minister of the Interior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of the Interior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of France, one of the Enterior of the Council and Minister of the Council and Minister of France, one of the Enterior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of France, one of the Enterior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of France, one of the Enterior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of France, one of the Enterior (gobernacies); the process of the Council and Minister of France, on

Topeji squadron had also been dispersed. Particulars had not been received.

In Guanajato, Brigido Torres, a notorious guerrilla brigand, had been killed on the 1st of July by a band under another guerrilla chief, Felipe Rocha. His head was cut off, and his bedy hung up to a tree.

In the other parts of the central table land, quiet seems to prevail, as no military operations whatever are reported, except some few depredations of small bands of guerrillas in the districts of Tula, Malinalco and Mazapil.

Yrom the Pacific coast the news is not very important. In Shora the Liberals had divided themselves into three bands: one on the frontier under Garcia Morales, one at Alamos under Pesquiera, and a third, between Alamos and Nacori, under Martinez. Pesquiera had fallen sick, and while travilng in that condition came near falling into the hands of the Imperialists, who attacked his escort, killing several of them, while Pesquiera himself, leaving his carriage, estaped on horseback. The Imperialists, (Mayo and Yaqui zidians) then entered Bona Vista, capturing by surprise steen Liberals. The chief and thirteen his carriage, escaped on horseback. The Imperialists, (Mayo and Yaqui adians) then entered Boona Vista, capturing by surprise st-teen Liberals. The chief and thirteen others were shot, and as secretary sentenced to hard labor for twenty years; what was done with the remaining man is not stated. A new bast, under one Chalia, had approached Hermosillo, but been driven off. Corona, the Laberal commander in Sinalo had offered a sniversal amnesty, which the correspondent of the Estafette says was doing great damage to the Imperialist cause, many of its supporters, tired of being shut up cithout means in Mazatlan, having left that town to rettle to their homes under the amnesty. Corona was doing his best to protect them, and give them back their property: by the had found occasional difficulty in inducing his me, to restore what they had taken, and refrain from distarbing those who had returned home under his amnesty. Mandel Marquez and Clodomiro Cota, with about sixty men, had enceded Sinaloa, passing through the gulf of California without being prevented by the French war vessels, which still kept at anchor at Guaymas or Mazatlan.

The plunder recovered at Hermosillo from the Liberals by Tanori had not yet been restored to its owners; it is said to have been very little at the Liberals spent in murders and other excesses be abort time they were there before being sited out of it by Tanori. He and his Opatas are highly praised, and the Imperial treasury in Sonora being empty, the merchants of Guaymas had advanced the money to pay of his troops.

The Ere Nouvelle of July 22 contains a correspondence which thus describes the situation on the Pacific:

"In Acapulco only 500 inhabitants remain, Alvarez besteges it so closely that one cannot go out of one's house without risk of being shot at; the enemy's shell reach even the harbor; the garrison consists of only 250 men, having lostin a few months of being shot at; the enemy's shell reach even the harbor; the garrison consists of only 250 men, having lostin a few months

repulsed, occasioning him a loss of 50 killed. Col. de Tucé returned from Mier to Monterey through Cerralvo, thout encountering any enemy.

The Monteroy intelligence reports various small guerrilla ands in the neighborhood of that city early in June, but adds that they were dispersed with considerable loss to

them. At last advices (dates not given), Col. Dupin was in Venndo with six hundred contra-guerrillas, about to enter on an active campaign; Gen. Douay remained at Saltillo with a small force; and Gen. Jeanningros was at Mon-

From Michoscan nothing is reported.

A big scare had occurred at Pachuca, the center of the mineral region of the valley obmexico, from apprehension of guerrillas, and many of the inhabitants had prepared to remove with their effects; but no guerrillas made their expectations.

or guerrinas, and many of the inhabitants and products remove with their effects; but no guerrillas made their appearance.

The Emperor Maximilian had had a slight attack of illness, but a change of air on a visit to Xochimileo, on the lake of that name, south of the city, had soon restored him. On the 26th he went, with Messra. Lloyd and Maurice of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad, to pass over the section announced to be opened on August 1 for about twenty; miles from the city of Mexico toward Puebla. The work on that important line has been resumed, and the contractors expect to have it completed and opened in a few months, from the City of Mexico to Puebla.

The bad season and the interruption of agricultural operations by guerrillas had produced apprehensions of a very short crop of breadstuffs. But official investigations in the various departments had been made, resulting, according to the official report in the Diario, in showing those apprehensions to be groundless.

Gen. Olvers and Sefior Garcia Rubio, Mejia's Chief of Staff, arrived on July 24, in the City of Mexico. The former had asked a court of inquiry into his conduct in his battle with Escobedo. No official report of that battle, or of the evacuation of Matamoros, had yet appeared in any Journal of the City of Mexico, of intelligence of her safe arrival at Havana.

EUROPE.

Additional Newspaper Accounts.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Boundary Line During the Armistice.

THE WAR IN GERMANY.

The Boundary Line During the Armistice.

Correspondence of The London Times.

Commissioners from the Austrian and Prussian armies have had a meeting at a small village between Gazerndorff and the Danube, in order to decide upon a line which should, during the armistice, form the boundary between the troops of the two nations. The Prussian Commissioners were Gen, von Podbielsky of the King's Headquarters Staff, and Major von Capprivi of the Staff of Prince Frederick Charles; their colleagues from the Austrian camp were Gen, von John and some of his assistants in the Austrian Headquarters Staff. After some hours of consultation the line of demarkation was decided upon. It starts on the Prussian rights thereone has been been been been been been been decrived of the Gelbanch rivulet to the neighborhood of Fellabrun, then, by taking a line to the village of Weinsteig, it strikes the Rossbach rivulet close to that village, follows this stream as far as Leopoldsdorf, then runs along the road between that village and Lesse, and is then drawn along an imaginary straight line to the railway bridge over the March, near Marchegg. On the left side of the March a straight line from the railway bridge over the March, near Marchegg. On the left side of the March a straight line from the railway bridge corries it to the village of Bistritz, whence it follows the eastern edge of the Fahren Wald till it strikes the main road from Skaintz to Tyrnau. It was further agreed that commanders of detachments and of troops left to mask fortresses abould decide with the commanders of the troops opposite to them upon the lines of demarkation to be observed in the vicinity of their own commands.

Austrian and Prussian Troops after the clusion of the Armistice.

A correspondent of The London Timee, after describing the battle at Blamenau, near Presburg, then refers to the effect produced by the annoncement of the armistice:

Then occurred a curious scene. The men of Bose's Prussian Brigade, who had been planted scross the Presburg road, and a few hours before had been standing ready, rifle in hand, to fire upon the retreating Austrian battations, were surrounded by groups of those very Austrian soldiers whom they had been waiting to destroy. The men of the two natious mingled together, exchanged tobacco, drank out of each other's flasks, talked and laughed over the war in groups equally composed of bine and white uniforms, cooked their rations at the same fires, and to night Austrian and Prussian battations will lie down bivonacked close together, without fear and in perfect security.

To morrow all along the line of the front of the Prussian army the Divisions will take up the position they are to occupy during the temporary peace.

Feeling in Austria. OPINION OF THE LEADING BOHEMIAN (CZECHIAN) PAPER.

The Prague Narodnilisty takes a gloomy view of the

case:

"Refore making ourselves uneasy about our own fate—nay, before bowing the knee to Providence, whose judgments are becoming so awfully apparent—we will loudly proclaim that Vienna has well deserved her fate. It is, perhaps, premature to ask what will become of this country. Still, we may remark, even now, that, though Austrian subjects, we never ceased to be Czechiau men. The Czechians were not conquered by Austria, but voluntarily entered into a permanent alliance with her. For us, the sons of Czechia and the subjects of our own Czechiau Crewn, the treaties of 1815 do not crist. They were never signed by our Czechian Parliament. The last treaty we acceded to was the Fragmatic Sanction, concluded in 1720 between the Kaiser and the representatives this enlightened century of ours will have to call in the aid of right to solve the intricate complications that have arisen. Is there not cause to fear that Austria, who has been neither able nor willing to protect Bohemia, sword in hand, will be equally incompetent to defend her by diplomatic expedients? We hope not, but if so, a nation of \$,000,000 is not lost, unless itself renouncing its claim to independence. A Caschian, whose loyaity was never doubted, has said the well-known words that if Austria did not exist it would have to be created; but the same man, having long warned the Austrian Government against keeping up their connection with Germany, altast when he found his remonstrances in vain appended to his first apothegm another. We have existed, he said, before Austria, and shall continue to exist after her. Perhaps Austria will not be dismembered; but if, through the guilt of the Vienna Government, such a catastrophe were to take place, we shall certainly remember that we did exist before Austria, and shall continue to do so long after her extinction."

Opinion of the Leading Hungarian Paper,

Opinion of the Leading Hungarian Paper.

The Pesth Naplo, the paper of the Deak or moderate Liberal party in Hungary, is less indifferent to the integrity of the State. But while asserting that if Austria can be saved at all Hungary sione can be the instrument, it refuses to take any active part in the resone unless Hungary is Constitutionally severed from the rest of the Empire, and the charter of 1848 restored to it:

"Austria is in an extremely dangerous position, and Hungary on the brink of a doubtful future. The perilous condition of the Monarchy admits no further shilly shallying. A considerable portion of the Empire has been overrun by the enemy. Hungary alone uncrippled. But Hungary is dead. With Hungary's assistance much, perhaps all, may yet be recovered. But the hands of Hungary are tied. What can alone unrivet her fetters and resureitate her is the concession of Parliamentary Government. If Hungary is to do something for the welfare of the Monarchy, freedom of action must first be accorded her, and a Government instituted (at Pesth) which shall be the exponent of the national will, and which the nation shall regard as a real and bons side guarantee of their rights and liberties."

Hinte About French Interventi--

PARIS, July 29.—The France has fished out of the PARIS, July 29.—The France has fished out of the Moniteer de la Moseile the following paragraph:

A letter from Sarrelonis says that people are more confident of ever of the restoration to France of the localities which belong the test of the restoration has been as a regards and the same way to be and as far as regards and say the same are said to climate the same are more van boasting resigned to climate the same says that the same same are said to the first far and the same same same and the same same same are says to destrot the same same same same same and the same has lost the game by not resolutely taking a side witheither lost the game by not resolutely taking a side witheither Austria or Prussia a month ago said that the only we saw open to him to distinguish ambiel is to apply his whole mind to peaceful as an example of disarrantees.

Great Indiguarion at Vienna.

Correspondence of The London Time.

Vienna, July 25.—The contents of this leter will suffice to show that Count Beleredi, the Minister of Sast and of Police, is equally deficient in judgment and good fedure. On the 23d link, the Burgomaster and Vice-Burgomaster of the Emeror and Vice-Burgomaster of the Emeror and Vice-Burgomaster of the Sast and vice-Burgomaster of the Emeror and Vice-Burgomaster of the Sast and Vice-Burgomaster of the Emeror and Vice-Burgomaster of the Sast and Vice-Burgomaster of Sast and the whole truth. The Burgomaster received a him that it might be as well if the applied for another audience of His Majesty, and he, being very desirous to avoid a great public scandal, immediately went with his two adjuncts to the Imperial palace. The ovice dignification were subjected that the presence of the Monarch, and yesterday evening Dr. Zeilnick, the Burgomaster, gave to the Monarch and vester and Zeilnick—

"The reply of the Emeror to your loyal address caused great on sternation in the city. The words used by His Majesty seemed to imply a doubt of the patriotien of the citizes of Vienna, and

Councilmen of visions is not known, but there in no longer any danger of an occupation of the city by the Prussians. The Ost. Deutsche Post to-day accuses Count Beleredt of keeping from the knowledge of his Sovereign the true state of public feeling, and it is highly probable that the charge is welffounded, for the summaries of the contents of the daily papers that are made for the Emperor were drawn up in the Ministry of Police.

Announcement of the Armistice in Paris.

PARIS, Saturday, July 28-6 p. m. The following telegrams have been received: Prussia, 27th.—The Plenipotentiaries of Austria and Prussia have affixed their initials to the preliminaries of peace. An armistice of four weeks has been concluded, during which the negotiations for the definitive signature of the peace will be anyward.

during which the negotiators the peace will be pursued.

"28th.—The Greette of this city says: 'The suspension of arms which has just expired has been prolonged to the 2d of August. From that day an armistice of four weeks has been coordided. Count Karolyi has brought the preliminaries of peace, agreed upon between him and Count Bismark, to be ratified."

peace, agreed upon between him and Count Bismark, to be ratified.

At the opening of the Paris Bourse to day, an announcement was posted up that the French Government had received intelligence which fully corroborates the foregoing dispatches, and adding that Baroa Von der Pfordten had likewise accepted the armistice on the part of Bavaria and of the States of Ssuthern Germany.

The Mission of mediator which Napoleon III had undertaken expires legally as soon as the definitive armistice between the belligerent parties shall have been concluded and the preliminary bases admitted by the Plemipotentiaries. The duration of the armistice will be for one month, with faculty of prolongation. During the continuance of the armistice the belligerents will maintain the status quo of the day when the preliminary trace was agreed to. In order to convert these agreements into a freaty a new Conference will meet immediately. According to the custom of diplomacy the flual negotiations will be pursued on neutral territory. Thus, after the interview at Villafranca, when the preliminaries of peace ware agreed upon between Napoleon III. and Francis Joseph, the city of Zurich was selected as the place of meeting of the Conference for the signature of peace. At a later period, when there was a question of a Congress destined to regulate the situation of Italy, Baden-Baden was designated as the scat of the meeting. The war in progress between the three German Powers would not permit for the present the choice of any German territorr. It is more than probable that, as in 1859, the approaching Conference will assemble in some city of Swizerland, a country eminently neutral, the central position of which renders communication between the Powers interested so casy.

EMPEROR-BURGHERS LEAVING TOWN-THE CITY AT THE MERCY OF A RAID-PESTH AS A STRONG-HOLD-DEAK-THE HUNGARIANS-THE PRUSSIAN

The semi-diplomatic warfare which has been the feature of affairs in Germany since the battle of Königgrätz, apears to be reaching its crisis toward the termination (to morrow) of the five days' truce before Vienna. As the shrewdest of news-authorities are only guessing, though often only in form of portentous mystery, as to the actual words which Prussia and Austria are exchanging in unison with their interlarded baser material demonstrations, I with their interlarded baser material demonstrations, it believe I can do nothing better this morning than to present you with a bundle of floating surface items, perhaps more or less significant, such as I have just been picking up in sunny South Germany, between Vienna and the Rhine. I might have dated my letter at Munich or Stuttgart, but for the fact that courier express has been carrying me faster than crow's wing to the opposite side of the line since the day before yesterday.

TIMES IN VIENNA.

Within the last ten days the denizens of the capital of Austria have been witnessing the strange scenes incident to the preliminaries of siege. Amid the mixed poor and rich. Teutonic and Selavonic population, the most intense excitement had arisen up to last accounts, which are brought to me by bodies of fleeing students. The Emperor on his supearance in the streets has been treated, on several repeated occasions, by a kind of demonstration from his subjects of the lower classes certainly very little to his stomach. Immense crowds, in which the sans culoties, the mechanics out of employment, women, inferior traders whose business has been stopped, mincled in rushing masses, and followed him wherever he made his appearance with a variety of cries and mutterings. "Give rushing masses, and followed him wherever he made his appearance with a variety of cries and mutterings. "Give us back our sons," &c. Business in Vienna is utterly overthrown, and the sufferings of the unhappy lower strata found in such strange world critics of course speedly ensue. Vienna is so far "down East" that Americans hear little of its curiosities and wonders. For suicides it has the precedence of all great cities out of China. Three to five a day! Did you hear how the enterprising gotternp of excursions to the Holy Land got into some financial difficulties, through which some devoted Catholics were left penniless in Palestine—and got out of them in toto by persuading his entire family of five, including himself, sons and daughters, to commit suicide, and which they

of ficulties, through which some devoted Catholics were left penniless in Palestine—and got out of them in toto by persuading his entire family of five, including himself, sons and daughters, to commit suicide, and which they severally did, with their own hands? Following which there was great popular commotion till the priests, contrary to custom, permitted their burial in holy ground.

Everybody was leaving Vienna last week that could. Provisions were getting extravagantly high. The Prussians had nearly cut off their last communications with the western world, being on Thursday, the 21st, already at Krems, on the Danube, in a position whence a raid might any day cut the railroad at Molk or Linz. So my friends, the students, thought themselves very lucky in having just got through. It is more than a week since everybody in Vienna knew, or professed to know, that the great battle would come off on the Marchfeld, a level stretch just across the river from Vienna, nicely adapted to slaughtering by wholesale, and heretofore signalized in that line by the battle of Wagram; then from the Josephsberg and the Leopoldsberg, on the safe southern side of the river just above Vienna, everybody was certain the panorama of contending hordes at suburban Florinsdorf, or the Prater, might have been distinctly visible had the engineers not rendered the prospects uncomfortable by hastily planting said mountains with cannon. The Viennese were consoling themselves by counting over the number of canals which the Prussians would have to cross beside the Deube, before getting into the heart of the city. A view, I As to the situation from an Austrian on Saturday by judge, from the opinion expressed to Munich, that were an Austrian scientific gentleps burgs would have a strong even Vienna to be loster, where it is supposed the Hungarian to be loster, where it is supposed the Hungarian for the role of iterated and the procession to gentlying pointe, judiced to the imperial family; and the old claims has been rather to monopolize them as

coats.

Two facts are worth mentioning in this connection: Two facts are worth mentioning in this connection: that the Austrian policy is ever that of darkness in regard to news and newspapers (telegraphs descriptive reports are unheard of), and that Austrian tensisty is showing itself in the strongest light in the manner in which their surrounded and useless fortresses, a hundred miles which der Prussian lines in Bohemia-Königgrätz, Josephstan, and Theresienstadt—are held on to as with a death grip. Thesimportant fortresses were long since reported taken by the Prussians, but es I now hear, were really passed by and not looked at. Large garrisons are in several of them; one (I forget which) is said to contain 18,000 Austrians. But this kind of warfare seems so strange that I intend to convince myself further of the exact truth in the case, and a learn, if possible, what last deep mystery of strategy madek has been enacting. If the Prussians should get wited at Vienna, however, there can be no doubt that their fe retreat through Bohemia.

THE ECENT WAVAL ENGAGEMENT-BASIS OF THE PELIMINARIES OF PEACE-ITALIAN DISSATISFAC-TIN-PRUSSIA'S DESIGNS-THE AUSTRIANS VIC-TRIOUS OFF LISSA-TVALIAN SUCCESSES IN THE TROL-THE CASE OF THE PRANKPORTERS-HISSIA AND THE SMALLER STATES-RESULTS OF

at the Austrian version differs from it materially. mia al Tegethof, in his telegram, does not mention the loss of the Kaiser, nor that of the Elizabeth, or of the other four steamen, which, according to Italian correspondents, were sunk, but he insists that not only the Re d'Italia and the Palestro, but likewise the gunboat Varese, were scuttled, while his man-of-war was merely disabled not sunk. So

while his man-of-war was morely disabled not send. So much is certain, that Depretis, the energetic Minister of the Navy, went on the 21st to Ancona to ascertain the truth, and that Admiral Persano is accused of cowardice by the Italian fleet. Admiral Albini, indeed, remained in the waters of Lissa, but we have not heard that the fortress has been occupied, which looks rather strange if the Italians have really reported a victory.

As to the basis for the preliminaries of peace communicated to Italy, they do not seem acceptable here, since they do not refer to the cession of the Italian Tyroi, and fix the frontier of Italy at the Tagliamento, which would leave the Italian province of Friell to the Austrians. Napoleon, however, insists upon the acceptance of his proposal by Victor Emanuel, since it has been agreed to by Prussis, but Count Usedom, the Prussian Minister at Plorence, told Ricasoli that Prussia only accepted that proposition with the condition that Italy will not object to such a frontier. In fact, it seems that the Prussians do not yet wish either the truce or peace, but they desire to throw the responsibility of the continuation of the war either upon Austria or Italy. Their great point is really to daplay the greatest moderation possible after so giorious a campaign, but doen not object to the continuation of the war, since she does not believe that Austria is sufficiently whipped, at least not the Austrian military party which continues bragging, and feels not at all humitated. During the five days of the present truce in the North, the Prussians have considerably reinforced their army around Vienna, in order to still outnumber the Austrians in their intrenched camp at Florisdorf.

I am sorry to say that the Italian version of the battle of Lissa is not true, the Austrians, although they had three iron-clads less than the Italians, having gained a victory and proved their superiority at sec. On the other

the Prussians have considerably reinforced their army around Vienna, in order to still outnumber the Austrians in their intrenched camp at Florisdorf.

I am sorry to say that the Italian version of the battle of Lissa is not true, the Austrians, although they had three iron-clads less than the Italians, having gained a victory and proved their superiority at see. On the other hand, Gen. Medici and Gen. Garibaldi defeated the Austrians in Italian Tyrol. According to the last accounts, the one was at Pergina, close to Trento, and the other at Mezzolago and Legos, at the gates of Riva; but trues having been signed, to begin at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, and to last eight days, both generals were probably arrested in their successful march.

We 35 fict know with any certainty the propositions of peace, only so much being clear that Prussia insists upos Austria's exclusion from the German Federation, but does dot claim any cession of territory from the Kaiser. It is Hesse, Nassau, Hanover and Bavaria which will have to give in their adhesion to Austria, by loss of territory. As to the Republic of Frankfort, which always behaved in the most insolent way toward Prussia, she will have to pay avar contribution of fifty-three million francs, notwithstanding she has already paid six millions. The Frankforters refused to pay, and seat Messrs. Rothschild, Grunelius tof the house of Bothman & Co.), and De Neufoille to the King of Prussia to implore his mercy, and even asked the Emperor Nepoleon, whom they had always abused in the most vulgar way, for his good offices. In the mean time, General Manteufol quartered fifty Prussians upon every rich householder and every senator of the free city, to be provided not outy with the usual face, but even with such luxuries as good wine and eight cigars per diem to every man.

As to the true, it binds exclusively Austria, Prussia and Italy, the Austrian Allies—that is to say, Badon, Wurtemberg and Bavaria—not being included in the suspension of hostilities, since Bismark int

French forfees which wisely during the crisis. She has not compromised herself, and is now to receive her constitutional autonomy. Deak was called to Vienna and promised by the Emperor all those rights and concessions which Hungary desired to have restored to her. A change of ministry is imminent at Vienna.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OF LISSA-THE ITALIANS OLAIM THE VICTORY-THEIR PLEET BADLY DAMAGES-COMPLAINTS AGAINST ADMIRAL PERSANO-ITALIAS VICTORY IN THE TYROL-POLITICAL EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Mercan July 98, 1860 We have at length details of the expedition of Persane and his naval battle with Tetegoff near the island of

From all these accounts, written by persons on board the Italian fleet, I conclude that the Italian fleet a fruitless victory.

It appears that the bombardment of Lissa on the 18th and 19th, resulted in the destruction of two forts, but fur-

and 19th, resulted in the destruction of two forts, but further success was rendered impossible by the troublesome fire of a fort situated on a hill, out of reach of the guns of the fleet. Matters were in this position when on the 20th Tetegoff appeared with 26 ships, and offered battle. The Italian fleet was of about the same strength in vessule and guns; but persons writing from on board the Re * Portugallo (Mr. Webb's), say that the wooden vessele and little os nothing, and that the Affondatore, on ben'd which Person went at the commencement of ** action, was prudently kept out of the fire.

There is a contrary report the however, that the Re 48 service. I incline to bel. Three Austrian vessels—Portugallo saved the all. There Austrian vessels—vooden, I think—P Re di Portugallo, on the other hand, and sunk her, e sunk two Austrian vessels. After a claims to that of several hours, the Austrians broke the spirited and a first of several hours, the Austrians broke the spirited and a first of several hours, the Austrians broke the spirited and a first of several hours, the Austrians broke the spirited of that of several hours, the Austrians broke the which the Sattle was fought; but they seem to have made which the Sattle was fought; but they seem to have made which the feet are unsatisfactory. Persano has been for two days at Florence, and rumors run that the condition of the fleet will be the subject of a special inquiry, and the conduct of the Commander seems to be in need of an official exculpation.

The fact that officers seem to report against him to the

duct of the Commander seems to be in need of an omciss exculpation.

The fact that officers seem to report against him to the public press indicates that there is not the most lovely state of feeling in the fleet. The Palestro caught fire and blew up. Her crew refusing to surrender went down with her crying "Viva" Italia" as they went down. Mose of the crew of the Re d'Italia were saved; but the country mourns the loss of the eccentric but gifted Deputy Bozzio, who was on board in the character of Counselor to the Admiral on points of international law. He has Bozzio, who was on board in the character of Counselor to the Admiral on points of international law. He has furnished the country many a theme for laughter, but the pathos of his death draws tears from all eyes. It seems he refused to leave the Re d' Italia, preferring to be where he knew the battle would rage hottest.

All accounts agree that the two American-built ships bore the brunt of the fire, and that the Re di Portugalle was conspicuous for able fighting. Her Commander, Ribboty, probably saved the day.

There are reports that the Austrians lest eight vessels, but I cannot comprehend how this can be true when private letters only mention the loss of three.

I believe Tetegoff also claimed a victory when the Dance whipped him in 1864.

However, there will be much discoutent here when it is believed that Persano ought to have annihilated the Austrian fleet a month ago. If he can be successfully defended the blame will be thrown back on the Navy Department, which, with the means at its command, ought to have

Gen. Medici, commanding a division, 40,000 strong, of Cialdini's army, won a victory over the Austrians in the Tyrol, on Sunday last, which will not be disputed. I must premise here that Medici was one of Garibaldi's generals in 1800, and was admitted into the Regular army after the happy events of that year. Of course, the Liberal press is in high feather over his success. He appears to have found his way into the Val Sugano, on the Calose, and to have beaten the Austrians in a nine hours' battle, driving them from the field with great loss. The Italians claim hat the Austrians were in superior force. They certainly hat the advantage in position, and Medici's victory makes the eight days' armistice concluded much less unpalarable than it would have been without a real or contested victory. The fact that a people's General has won it will go far toward calming just that position of the people most averse to peace on the terms likely to be granted the Italians by France and Austria. Nor will it escape your attention that Medici and Garibaldi now hold a good position in the Tyroi—a most important matter in the coming or current negotiations, which, it is generally believed, will end in peace.

This short was has sown dragons teeth all over the political field, and the next session of Parliament promises to be the noisiest yet held in Italy.

On the other hand, the southern provinces were never so quiet, and the vigor of the administration there is a laurel for the Ministry. secured victory.

Gen. Medici, commanding a division, 40,000 strong, of

THE WAR ON THIEVES .- Yesterday Thomas Farley.